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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *July 11ᵗʰ 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.　　2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are pending in the application.

　　4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-16* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *11 July 2005* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

　　Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

　　Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

　　a)☐ All　b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

　　　1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

　　　2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

　　　3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

　　* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
　　Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 - 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Kemp U.S 20040024775 A1 in view of Chu U.S 20030065663 A1

Regarding claim 1 Chu discloses, "a system for storing knowledge,

information and data, comprising a plurality of sources of KID, at least one

receiver of KID from said plurality of sources" by indicating, to submit requests to

the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the end user 32 invokes a client system

38. Within the client system 38, a client application 40 receives information from

the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a request for the knowledge repositories

(See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The examiner is reading knowledge

repositories as a plurality of sources of knowledge information data. Furthermore Chu discloses, "a universal knowledge, information and data store and an interface coupling said at least one receiver and said UKIDS, said interface providing a plurality of partitions for storing said KID within said UKIDS" by stating, the knowledge repository interface system 30 provides an end user 32 with a powerful and user-friendly interface to remotely access knowledge repositories 34 and 36. An end user 32, such as a human operator or computer application, may need to execute or review results from sophisticated models contained in the knowledge repositories 34 and 36 (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016).

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a first level of said logical partitions segregates KID storage into personal and professional levels, wherein a plurality of second personal levels under said first personal level segregates KID storage into teams of people subset, an activities and organization subset and an organization and administration subset and wherein a plurality of second professional levels under said first professional level segregates KID storage into a clients subset, an output subset, a teams subset and an administration subset.

Kemp discloses a first level of said logical partitions segregates KID storage into personal and professional levels, wherein a plurality of second personal levels under said first personal level segregates KID storage into teams of people subset, an activities and organization subset and an organization and administration subset and wherein a plurality of second professional levels under

said first professional level segregates KID storage into a clients subset, and

output subset, a teams subset and an administrators subset, by indicating In

some embodiments of the invention it is advantageous to break down information

within a given field into a number of analytical topics, such as those listed herein

as examples within the legal field, and to classify information within those topics

as belonging to one or more types, where those types are the same or

substantially the same or similar across all or most of the topics. For example, in

a system for providing legal information using the topic list set out above, the

types or classes "administrative action," "current rulemaking," "news," "recent

cases," and "legislative alert" have been found to be widely applicable. In some

embodiments the use of such widely applicable types or classes can assist the

processing and accessing of information. Information can also be broken down

according to, and assigned identifiers as belonging to, one or more layers of

subtopics, such topic "property" and subtopics "real estate," "ownership," and

"deed of trust." Designation of topics, subtopics, and types or classes may be

according to an index tree or other scheme provided, or agreed to, by provider

101(See Kemp Page 5 Paragraph 0042). Therefore it would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include

Chu's teaching of a plurality of sources of KID that was segregated KID into

personal and professional levels of logical partitions disclosed by Kemp. Doing

so would provide a means for effectively accessing and storing KID on different

levels/subset.

As per claim 2 Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 1 that includes KID" by stating to submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the end user 32 invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a client application 40 receives information from the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a request for the knowledge repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The examiner is reading knowledge repositories as a plurality of sources of knowledge information data.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein said teams of people subset includes KID pertaining to family, friends, and other groups of person interest to a user.

Kemp discloses "the storage system of claim 1 wherein said teams of people subset includes KID pertaining to family, friends, and other groups of person interest to a user. In particular Kemp indicates, for example, in a system for providing legal information using the topic list set out above, the types or classes "administrative action," "current rulemaking," "news," "recent cases," and "legislative alert" have been found to be widely applicable. In some embodiments the use of such widely applicable types or classes can assist the processing and accessing of information. Information can also be broken down according to, and assigned identifiers as belonging to, one or more layers of subtopics, such topic "property" and subtopics "real estate," "ownership," and "deed of trust." Designation of topics, subtopics, and types or classes may be according to an

index tree or other scheme provided, or agreed to, by provider 101(See Kemp

Page 5 Paragraph 0042). Furthermore Kemp discloses, in systems according to

the invention adapted for the provision of legal information, classifications of

information relating to individual topics can by made, for example, by sorting

information into classes or types such as administrative action, legislative action,

rulemaking, reported judicial decisions, and news. In preferred embodiments at

least two of these types or classes of information are provided for legal topics.

Topics for legal embodiments of such systems can include, for example, at least

one and preferably more of such topics as: admiralty and maritime; alternative

dispute resolution; antitrust; trade regulation; banking; finance; bankruptcy;

business; commercial; consumer rights; corporate; business organizations; civil

rights; collectibles and personal property; communications; media; constitutional;

construction; contracts; criminal; education; employment; labor; entertainment;

gaming; sports; environmental; estates, trusts, and wills; family; government;

elections and politics; government benefits; government contracts; government

administration; state government; local government; health; human rights;

immigration; insurance; intellectual property; copyrights; patents; trademarks;

trade secrets; international; international trade; internet; litigation; litigation

administration; appellate procedure; civil procedure; damages and remedies;

evidence; mergers and acquisitions; military; natural resources; energy; native

populations; professions and occupations; professional licensing; professional

responsibility; products liability; real property; science and technology; securities;

US federal taxation; state taxation; international taxation; torts; transportation;

and workers' rights (See Kemp Page 3 Paragraph 0021) The examiner is reading

this as a storage system that includes a subset containing the listed information

stated above. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art at the time the invention was made to include Chu's teaching of a plurality of

sources of KID that was segregated KID into personal and professional levels of

logical partitions disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would provide a means for

effectively accessing and storing KID on different subsets that included KID that

pertained to family, friends and other groups of person interest to a user.

Regarding claim 3 Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 1 that

includes KID" by stating to submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and

36, the end user 32 invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a

client application 40 receives information from the end user 32 sufficient to

formulate a request for the knowledge repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph

0016) The examiner is reading knowledge repositories as a plurality of sources of

knowledge information data.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein said

organizations subset includes KID pertaining to vacations, sports, entertainment,

spirituality, hobbies, and other activities.

Kemp discloses, "the storage system of claim 1 wherein said activities and

organizations subset includes KID pertaining to vacations, sports, entertainment,

spirituality, hobbies, and other activities" by disclosing for example, in a system for

providing legal information using the topic list set out above, the types or classes

"administrative action," "current rulemaking," "news," "recent cases," and "legislative

alert" have been found to be widely applicable. In some embodiments the use of such

widely applicable types or classes can assist the processing and accessing of

information. Information can also be broken down according to, and assigned identifiers

as belonging to, one or more layers of subtopics, such topic "property" and subtopics

"real estate," "ownership," and "deed of trust." Designation of topics, subtopics, and

types or classes may be according to an index tree or other scheme provided, or agreed

to, by provider 101(See Kemp Page 5 Paragraph 0042). Furthermore Kemp discloses,

in systems according to the invention adapted for the provision of legal information,

classifications of information relating to individual topics can by made, for example, by

sorting information into classes or types such as administrative action, legislative action,

rulemaking, reported judicial decisions, and news. In preferred embodiments at least

two of these types or classes of information are provided for legal topics. Topics for

legal embodiments of such systems can include, for example, at least one and

preferably more of such topics as: admiralty and maritime; alternative dispute resolution;

antitrust; trade regulation; banking; finance; bankruptcy; business; commercial;

consumer rights; corporate; business organizations; civil rights; collectibles and

personal property; communications; media; constitutional; construction; contracts;

criminal; education; employment; labor; entertainment; gaming; sports; environmental;

estates, trusts, and wills; family; government; elections and politics; government

benefits; government contracts; government administration; state government; local

government; health; human rights; immigration; insurance; intellectual property;

copyrights; patents; trademarks; trade secrets; international; international trade;

internet; litigation; litigation administration; appellate procedure; civil procedure;

damages and remedies; evidence; mergers and acquisitions; military; natural resources;

energy; native populations; professions and occupations; professional licensing;

professional responsibility; products liability; real property; science and technology;

securities; US federal taxation; state taxation; international taxation; torts;

transportation; and workers' rights (See Kemp Page 3 Paragraph 0021) The examiner is

reading this as a storage system that includes a subset containing the listed information

stated above. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to include Chu's teaching of a plurality of sources of

KID that was segregated KID into personal and professional levels of logical partitions

disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would provide a means for effectively accessing and

storing KID on different subsets that included KID that includes KID pertaining to

vacations, sports, entertainment, spirituality, hobbies, and other activities.

As per claim 4 Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 1 that includes KID" by

stating to submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the end user 32

invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a client application 40 receives

information from the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a request for the knowledge

repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The examiner is reading knowledge

repositories as a plurality of sources of knowledge information data.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein said

organization and administration subset includes KID pertaining to home, upkeep, bills

and other financial concerns.

Kemp discloses, "the storage system of claim 1 wherein said

organization and administration subset includes KID pertaining to home, upkeep,

bills and other financial concerns" by indicating in a system for providing legal

information using the topic list set out above, the types or classes "administrative

action," "current rulemaking," "news," "recent cases," and "legislative alert" have

been found to be widely applicable. In some embodiments the use of such widely

applicable types or classes can assist the processing and accessing of

information. Information can also be broken down according to, and assigned

identifiers as belonging to, one or more layers of subtopics, such topic "property"

and subtopics "real estate," "ownership," and "deed of trust." Designation of

topics, subtopics, and types or classes may be according to an index tree or

other scheme provided, or agreed to, by provider 101(See Kemp Page 5

Paragraph 0042). Furthermore Kemp discloses, in systems according to the

invention adapted for the provision of legal information, classifications of

information relating to individual topics can by made, for example, by sorting

information into classes or types such as administrative action, legislative action,

rulemaking, reported judicial decisions, and news. In preferred embodiments at

least two of these types or classes of information are provided for legal topics. Topics for legal embodiments of such systems can include, for example, at least one and preferably more of such topics as: admiralty and maritime; alternative dispute resolution; antitrust; trade regulation; banking; finance; bankruptcy; business; commercial; consumer rights; corporate; business organizations; civil rights; collectibles and personal property; communications; media; constitutional; construction; contracts; criminal; education; employment; labor; entertainment; gaming; sports; environmental; estates, trusts, and wills; family; government; elections and politics; government benefits; government contracts; government administration; state government; local government; health; human rights; immigration; insurance; intellectual property; copyrights; patents; trademarks; trade secrets; international; international trade; internet; litigation; litigation administration; appellate procedure; civil procedure; damages and remedies; evidence; mergers and acquisitions; military; natural resources; energy; native populations; professions and occupations; professional licensing; professional responsibility; products liability; real property; science and technology; securities; US federal taxation; state taxation; international taxation; torts; transportation; and workers' rights (See Kemp Page 3 Paragraph 0021) The examiner is reading this as a storage system that includes a subset containing the listed information stated above. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Chu's teaching of a plurality of sources of KID that was segregated KID into personal and professional levels of

logical partitions disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would provide a means for

effectively accessing and storing KID on different subsets that included KID that

pertained to home, upkeep, bills and other financial concerns.

Regarding claim 5 Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 1 that includes

KID" by stating to submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the

end user 32 invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a client

application 40 receives information from the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a

request for the knowledge repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The

examiner is reading knowledge repositories as a plurality of sources of

knowledge information data.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein said clients

subset includes KID pertaining to philosophical groups of internal and external clients,

customers, patrons, client projects, markets, key vendors, and sales territories.

Kemp discloses "the storage system of claim 1 wherein said clients

subset includes KID pertaining to philosophical groups of internal and external

clients, customers, patrons, client projects, markets, key vendors, and sales

territories" by indicating in a system for providing legal information using the topic

list set out above, the types or classes "administrative action," "current

rulemaking," "news," "recent cases," and "legislative alert" have been found to be

widely applicable. In some embodiments the use of such widely applicable types

or classes can assist the processing and accessing of information. Information

can also be broken down according to, and assigned identifiers as belonging to,

one or more layers of subtopics, such topic "property" and subtopics "real

estate," "ownership," and "deed of trust." Designation of topics, subtopics, and

types or classes may be according to an index tree or other scheme provided, or

agreed to, by provider 101(See Kemp Page 5 Paragraph 0042). Furthermore

Kemp discloses, in systems according to the invention adapted for the provision

of legal information, classifications of information relating to individual topics can

by made, for example, by sorting information into classes or types such as

administrative action, legislative action, rulemaking, reported judicial decisions,

and news. In preferred embodiments at least two of these types or classes of

information are provided for legal topics. Topics for legal embodiments of such

systems can include, for example, at least one and preferably more of such

topics as: admiralty and maritime; alternative dispute resolution; antitrust; trade

regulation; banking; finance; bankruptcy; business; commercial; consumer rights;

corporate; business organizations; civil rights; collectibles and personal property;

communications; media; constitutional; construction; contracts; criminal;

education; employment; labor; entertainment; gaming; sports; environmental;

estates, trusts, and wills; family; government; elections and politics; government

benefits; government contracts; government administration; state government;

local government; health; human rights; immigration; insurance; intellectual

property; copyrights; patents; trademarks; trade secrets; international;

international trade; internet; litigation; litigation administration; appellate

procedure; civil procedure; damages and remedies; evidence; mergers and acquisitions; military; natural resources; energy; native populations; professions and occupations; professional licensing; professional responsibility; products liability; real property; science and technology; securities; US federal taxation; state taxation; international taxation; torts; transportation; and workers' rights (See Kemp Page 3 Paragraph 0021) The examiner is reading this as a storage system that includes a subset containing the listed information stated above. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Chu's teaching of a plurality of sources of KID that was segregated KID into personal and professional levels of logical partitions disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would provide a means for effectively accessing and storing KID on different subsets that included KID that pertained to philosophical groups of internal and external clients, customers, patrons, client projects, markets, key vendors, and sales territories.

As per claim 6 Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 1 that includes KID" by stating to submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the end user 32 invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a client application 40 receives information from the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a request for the knowledge repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The examiner is reading knowledge repositories as a plurality of sources of knowledge information data.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein said output subset includes KID pertaining to products, services, value added products and services, and any of the aforementioned offered to clients by indicating in a system for providing legal information using the topic list set out above, the types or classes.

Kemp discloses "the storage system of claim 1 wherein said output subset includes KID pertaining to products, services, value added products and services, and any of the aforementioned offered to clients" by indicating in a system for providing legal information using the topic list set out above, the types or classes "administrative action," "current rulemaking," "news," "recent cases," and "legislative alert" have been found to be widely applicable. In some embodiments the use of such widely applicable types or classes can assist the processing and accessing of information. Information can also be broken down according to, and assigned identifiers as belonging to, one or more layers of subtopics, such topic "property" and subtopics "real estate," "ownership," and "deed of trust." Designation of topics, subtopics, and types or classes may be according to an index tree or other scheme provided, or agreed to, by provider 101(See Kemp Page 5 Paragraph 0042). Furthermore Kemp discloses, in systems according to the invention adapted for the provision of legal information, classifications of information relating to individual topics can by made, for example, by sorting information into classes or types such as administrative action, legislative action, rulemaking, reported judicial decisions, and news. In preferred embodiments at least two of these types or classes of information are

provided for legal topics. Topics for legal embodiments of such systems can

include, for example, at least one and preferably more of such topics as:

admiralty and maritime; alternative dispute resolution; antitrust; trade regulation;

banking; finance; bankruptcy; business; commercial; consumer rights; corporate;

business organizations; civil rights; collectibles and personal property;

communications; media; constitutional; construction; contracts; criminal;

education; employment; labor; entertainment; gaming; sports; environmental;

estates, trusts, and wills; family; government; elections and politics; government

benefits; government contracts; government administration; state government;

local government; health; human rights; immigration; insurance; intellectual

property; copyrights; patents; trademarks; trade secrets; international;

international trade; internet; litigation; litigation administration; appellate

procedure; civil procedure; damages and remedies; evidence; mergers and

acquisitions; military; natural resources; energy; native populations; professions

and occupations; professional licensing; professional responsibility; products

liability; real property; science and technology; securities; US federal taxation;

state taxation; international taxation; torts; transportation; and workers' rights

(See Kemp Page 3 Paragraph 0021) The examiner is reading this as a storage

system that includes a subset containing the listed information stated above.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to include Chu's teaching of a plurality of sources of KID

that was segregated KID into personal and professional levels of logical partitions

disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would provide a means for effectively accessing

and storing KID on different subsets that included KID that pertained to products,

services, value added products and services, and any of the aforementioned

offered to clients.

Regarding claim 7 Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 1 that includes

KID" by stating to submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the

end user 32 invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a client

application 40 receives information from the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a

request for the knowledge repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The

examiner is reading knowledge repositories as a plurality of sources of

knowledge information data.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein

said teams subset includes KID pertaining to partnerships, collaborations, and

any grouping of individuals that provide output to clients.

Kemp discloses "the storage system of claim 1 wherein said teams subset

includes KID pertaining to partnerships, collaborations, and any grouping of individuals

that provide output to clients" by indicating in systems according to the invention

adapted for the provision of legal information, classifications of information relating to

individual topics can by made, for example, by sorting information into classes or types

such as administrative action, legislative action, rulemaking, reported judicial decisions,

and news. In preferred embodiments at least two of these types or classes of

information are provided for legal topics. Topics for legal embodiments of such systems can include, for example, at least one and preferably more of such topics as: admiralty and maritime; alternative dispute resolution; antitrust; trade regulation; banking; finance; bankruptcy; business; commercial; consumer rights; corporate; business organizations; civil rights; collectibles and personal property; communications; media; constitutional; construction; contracts; criminal; education; employment; labor; entertainment; gaming; sports; environmental; estates, trusts, and wills; family; government; elections and politics; government benefits; government contracts; government administration; state government; local government; health; human rights; immigration; insurance; intellectual property; copyrights; patents; trademarks; trade secrets; international; international trade; internet; litigation; litigation administration; appellate procedure; civil procedure; damages and remedies; evidence; mergers and acquisitions; military; natural resources; energy; native populations; professions and occupations; professional licensing; professional responsibility; products liability; real property; science and technology; securities; US federal taxation; state taxation; international taxation; torts; transportation; and workers' rights (See Kemp Page 3 Paragraph 0021) The examiner is reading this as a storage system that includes a subset containing the listed information stated above. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Chu's teaching of a plurality of sources of KID that was segregated KID into personal and professional levels of logical partitions disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would provide a means for effectively accessing and

storing KID on different subsets that included KID that pertained to partnerships,

collaborations, and any grouping of individuals that provide output to clients.

As per claim 8 Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 1 that

includes KID" by stating to submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the

end user 32 invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a client application

40 receives information from the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a request for the

knowledge repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The examiner is reading

knowledge repositories as a plurality of sources of knowledge information data.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein said

administration subset includes KID pertaining to an operation and coordination of a

business, business services, work flow and personnel.

Kemp discloses "the storage system of claim 1 wherein said

administration subset includes KID pertaining to an operation and coordination of

a business, business services, work flow and personnel" by disclosing in systems

according to the invention adapted for the provision of legal information,

classifications of information relating to individual topics can by made, for

example, by sorting information into classes or types such as administrative

action, legislative action, rulemaking, reported judicial decisions, and news. In

preferred embodiments at least two of these types or classes of information are

provided for legal topics. Topics for legal embodiments of such systems can

include, for example, at least one and preferably more of such topics as:

admiralty and maritime; alternative dispute resolution; antitrust; trade regulation;

banking; finance; bankruptcy; business; commercial; consumer rights; corporate;

business organizations; civil rights; collectibles and personal property;

communications; media; constitutional; construction; contracts; criminal;

education; employment; labor; entertainment; gaming; sports; environmental;

estates, trusts, and wills; family; government; elections and politics; government

benefits; government contracts; government administration; state government;

local government; health; human rights; immigration; insurance; intellectual

property; copyrights; patents; trademarks; trade secrets; international;

international trade; internet; litigation; litigation administration; appellate

procedure; civil procedure; damages and remedies; evidence; mergers and

acquisitions; military; natural resources; energy; native populations; professions

and occupations; professional licensing; professional responsibility; products

liability; real property; science and technology; securities; US federal taxation;

state taxation; international taxation; torts; transportation; and workers' rights

(See Kemp Page 3 Paragraph 0021) The examiner is reading this as a storage

system that includes a subset containing the listed information stated above.

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to include Chu's teaching of a plurality of sources of KID

that was segregated KID into personal and professional levels of logical partitions

disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would provide a means for effectively accessing

and storing KID on different subsets that included KID that pertained to an

operation and coordination of a business, business services, work flow and

personnel.

Regarding claim 9 Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 1 that includes

KID" by stating to submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the

end user 32 invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a client

application 40 receives information from the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a

request for the knowledge repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The

examiner is reading knowledge repositories as a plurality of sources of

knowledge information data.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein

said UKIDS spans a plurality of data storage platforms including electronic and

hard copy storage means.

Kemp discloses the storage system of claim 1 wherein said UKIDS spans

a plurality of data storage platforms including electronic and hard copy storage

means". In particular Kemp discloses, a document, in this sense, includes any

information relating to topics of interest to requesting users 150, whether in the

form of a paper document of one or more pages; one or more electronic data

files; or any other form suitable for implementation of the invention. Documents

may be gathered or received, in physical, electronic, or any other form, by

sources 170 by delivery from outside parties, such as news reporting agencies,

court clerks or reporters, authors, etc.; or they may be created by source (See Kemp Page 4 Paragraph 0040). Furthermore Kemp discloses, the identification process can be manual or automatic, as for example by application of artificial intelligence or other computer processes, or by a blend thereof or any other means suitable for accomplishing the purposes herein. As an example, a paper document received from a court may be read by a lawyer, paralegal, or other trained person, and associated with one or more topics, such as "securities law," "contracts law," etc., and a suitable identification code, label, or tag assigned. Similarly, the same or another person, or an automated process, can classify the document according to type or class within its topic, as for example through the user of artificial intelligence devices. For example, a paper document received from a court clerk's office can be classed as a newly issued judicial opinion, and assigned a suitable tag or label. Documents may be identified as belonging to one or several topics, and classified as belonging to one or several types, as appropriate (See Kemp Page 5 Paragraph 0041). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Chu's teaching of a plurality of sources of KID that was segregated KID into personal and professional levels of logical partitions disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would provide a means for effectively accessing and storing KID on different subsets that included UKID that spanned a plurality of data storage platforms that included electronic and hard copy storage means.

As per claim 10 claim Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 9" by stating to

submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the end user 32

invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a client application 40

receives information from the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a request for the

knowledge repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The examiner is

reading knowledge repositories as a plurality of sources of knowledge

information data and as a storage system.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein said

electronic storage means includes computer hard drives, backup and recovery

media and off-line storage media.

Kemp discloses "the storage system of claim 9 wherein said electronic

storage means includes computer hard drives, backup and recovery media and

off-line storage media", by indicating at 202 source 170(which may include an

affiliate of provider 101, as well as any third parties) takes in a new document. A

document in this sense includes any information relating to topics of interest to

requesting users 150, whether in the form of a paper document of one or more

pages; one or more electronic data files; or any other form suitable for

implementation of the invention. Documents may be gathered or received, in

physical, electronic, or any other form, by sources 170 by delivery from outside

parties, such as news reporting agencies, court clerks or reporters, authors etc.;

or they may be created by source 170 (See Kemp Page 4 Paragraph 0040).

Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to include Chu's teaching of a plurality of sources of KID

that was segregated KID into personal and professional levels of logical partitions

disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would provide a means for effectively accessing

and storing KID on different subsets that included electronic storage means that

consisted of computer hard drives, backup and recovery media and off-line

storage media.

Regarding claim 11 Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 10" by stating to

submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the end user 32

invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a client application 40

receives information from the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a request for the

knowledge repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The examiner is

reading knowledge repositories as a plurality of sources of knowledge

information data and as a storage system.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein said hard

copy storage means includes bookcases, filing cabinets and desk tops.

Kemp discloses "the storage system of claim 10 wherein said hard copy storage

means includes bookcases, filing cabinets and desk tops", by disclosing at 202 source

170(which may include an affiliate of provider 101, as well as any third parties) takes in

a new document. A document in this sense includes any information relating to topics of

interest to requesting users 150, whether in the form of a paper document of one or

more pages; one or more electronic data files; or any other form suitable for

implementation of the invention. Documents may be gathered or received, in physical,

electronic, or any other form, by sources 170 by delivery from outside parties, such as

news reporting agencies, court clerks or reporters, authors etc.; or they may be created

by source 170 (See Kemp Page 4 Paragraph 0040). Therefore it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include

Chu's teaching of a plurality of sources of KID that was segregated KID into personal

and professional levels of logical partitions disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would provide

a means for effectively accessing and storing KID on different subsets that included a

hard copy storage means that included bookcases, filing cabinets and desk tops.

As per claim 12 Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 1", by

indicating to submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the end

user 32 invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a client

application 40 receives information from the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a

request for the knowledge repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The

examiner is reading knowledge repositories as a plurality of sources of

knowledge information data and as a storage system.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein said interface

includes a graphical user interface that allows a user direct access to electronic stored

KID within said logical partitions of said UKIDS.

Kemp discloses "the storage system of claim 1 wherein said

interface includes a graphical user interface that allows a user direct access to

electronic stored KID within said logical partitions of said UKIDS" by disclosing

The screen of FIG. 9 further comprises search portion 901, which comprises

citation data input field 902. A requesting user may enter a search for items

related to specific legal cases by entering a suitable case citation in field 902. By

entry a citation and selection of "GO" icon 903, a requesting user causes user

system 150, by means of a user-accessible terminal 106 to forward to provider

101 a request for information, the request comprising identifiers corresponding to

the citation, and provider 101 searches general-access databases 121 and

optionally any private databases 121, 151 (and third party databases not shown)

for which the requesting user has authorizations for cases and other information

items associated with the entered citation, and provides information responsive

to the request to one or more of windows 401-406 (See Kemp Page 9 Paragraph

0090. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at

the time the invention was made to include Chu's teaching of a plurality of

sources of KID that was segregated KID into personal and professional levels of

logical partitions disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would provide a means for

effectively accessing and storing KID on different subsets that included an

interface and a graphical user interface that allows a user direct access to

electronic stored KID within said logical partitions of said UKIDS.

Regarding claim 13 Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 1", by indicating

to submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the end user 32

invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a client application 40

receives information from the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a request for the

knowledge repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The examiner is

reading knowledge repositories as a plurality of sources of knowledge

information data and as a storage system.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein

said interface allows a targeted delivery of KID from one of said plurality of logical

partitions.

Kemp discloses, "the storage system of claim 1 wherein said interface

allows a targeted delivery of KID from one of said plurality of logical partitions" by

indicating In addition to fields and items previously described, the screen of

FIG10 comprises field 1001 for displaying a list of selected sources 170, and icon

"CREATE GROUP" 1004 for the creation and saving of groups of sources, for

use by a requesting user 150 modifying existing search request and in

formulating future search request. Also provided are groups of links to list of

sources grouped together by types and/ or topics, as indicated. Selection of one

or more sources, or groups of sources, by selection of corresponding icons,

results in designation of suitable identifiers for inclusion in a request to be made

to provider 101, and display of the same or corresponding identifiers associated

with the selected sources in the field 101 (See Kemp Page 10 Paragraph 0096)

The examiner is reading the CREATE GROUP icon for the creation and saving of

groups of sources as a targeted delivery of KID (See Kemp Page 10 Paragraph

0096). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Chu's teaching of a plurality of sources of KID that was segregated KID into personal and professional levels of logical partitions disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would provide a means for effectively accessing and storing KID on different subsets that included an interface that allows a targeted delivery of KID from one of said plurality of logical partitions.

As per claim 14 Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 13" by indicating to submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the end user 32 invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a client application 40 receives information from the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a request for the knowledge repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The examiner is reading knowledge repositories as a plurality of sources of knowledge information data and as a storage system.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein said one source of KID specifies a path for manual storage of said target KID within said one logical partition.

Kemp discloses "the storage system of claim 13 wherein said targeted delivery is a manual process wherein said one source of KID specifies a path for manual storage of said target KID within said one logical partition" by indicating at 204 source 170 assigns to and associates with one or more document

identifiers to each of the received documents. Identifiers can include, for

example, serial numbers, topic label character strings or tags, and type or class

labels or tags. The identification process can be manual or automatic, as for

example by application of artificial intelligence or other computer processes, or

by a blend thereof or any other means suitable for accomplishing the purposes

herein. As an example, a paper document received from a court may be read by

a lawyer, paralegal, or other trained person, and associated with one or more

topics, such as "securities law," "contracts law," etc., and a suitable identification

code, label, or tag assigned. Similarly, the same or another person, or an

automated process, can classify the document according to type or class within

its topic, as for example through the user of artificial intelligence devices. For

example, a paper document received from a court clerk's office can be classed

as a newly issued judicial opinion, and assigned a suitable tag or label.

Documents may be identified as belonging to one or several topics, and

classified as belonging to one or several types, as appropriate (See Kemp Page

5 Paragraph 0041) The examiner is reading the identification process being

manual and associated with one or more topics by a lawyer, paralegal or other

trained persons as the targeted delivery and or manual process as being stored

within one logical partition. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Chu's

teaching of a plurality of sources of KID that was segregated KID into personal

and professional levels of logical partitions disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would

provide a means for effectively accessing and storing KID on different subsets

where targeted delivery is a manual process and the source of KID specifies a

path for manual storage of said target KID within said one logical partition.

Regarding claim 15 Chu discloses "the storage system of claim 13" by indicating

to submit requests to the knowledge repositories 34 and 36, the end user 32

invokes a client system 38. Within the client system 38, a client application 40

receives information from the end user 32 sufficient to formulate a request for the

knowledge repositories (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0016) The examiner is

reading knowledge repositories as a plurality of sources of knowledge

information data and as a storage system.

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a storage system wherein

said targeted delivery is at least partially automated such that, upon request, said

delivery KID is stored in said one logical partition.

Kemp discloses "the storage system of claim 13 wherein said

targeted delivery is at least partially automated such that, upon request, said delivery

KID is stored in said one logical partition" by disclosing at 204 source 170 assigns to

and associates with one or more document identifiers to each of the received

documents. Identifiers can include, for example, serial numbers, topic label character

strings or tags, and type or class labels or tags. The identification process can be

manual or automatic, as for example by application of artificial intelligence or other

computer processes, or by a blend thereof or any other means suitable for

accomplishing the purposes herein. As an example, a paper document received from a court may be read by a lawyer, paralegal, or other trained person, and associated with one or more topics, such as "securities law," "contracts law," etc., and a suitable identification code, label, or tag assigned. Similarly, the same or another person, or an automated process, can classify the document according to type or class within its topic, as for example through the user of artificial intelligence devices. For example, a paper document received from a court clerk's office can be classed as a newly issued judicial opinion, and assigned a suitable tag or label. Documents may be identified as belonging to one or several topics, and classified as belonging to one or several types, as appropriate (See Kemp Page 5 Paragraph 0041) The examiner is reading the identification process being manual and associated with one or more topics by a lawyer, paralegal or other trained persons as the targeted delivery and or manual process as being stored within one logical partition. The examiner is reading the identification process being partially automated as being automatic and associated with one or more topics by a lawyer, paralegal or other trained persons as the targeted delivery and or manual process as being stored within one logical partition. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include Chu's teaching of a plurality of sources of KID that was segregated KID into personal and professional levels of logical partitions disclosed by Kemp. Doing so would provide a means for effectively accessing and storing KID on different subsets where targeted delivery is at least partially automated such that, upon request, said delivery KID is stored in said one logical partition.

As per claim 16 Chu discloses "a storage management system, comprising, a universal knowledge information and data store (UKIDS); and an interface coupled to said UKIDS, said interface providing a plurality of logical partitions for storing knowledge, information and data (KID) with said UKIDS; by the knowledge repository interface system 30 provides an end user 32 with a powerful and user-friendly interface to remotely access knowledge repositories 34 and 36 (See Chu Page 1 Paragraph 0011)

It is noted however, Chu failed to teach, a first level of said logical partitions segregates KID storage into personal and professional levels, wherein a plurality of second personal levels under said first personal level segregates KID storage into teams of people subset, an activities and organization subset and an organization and administration subset and wherein a plurality of second professional levels under said first professional level segregates KID storage into a clients subset, an output subset, a teams subset and an administration subset.

Kemp discloses a first level of said logical partitions segregates KID storage into personal and professional levels, wherein a plurality of second personal levels under said first personal level segregates KID storage into teams of people subset, an activities and organization subset and an organization and administration subset and wherein a plurality of second professional levels under said first professional level segregates KID storage into a clients subset, and output subset, a teams subset and an administrators subset, by indicating In

some embodiments of the invention it is advantageous to break down information

within a given field into a number of analytical topics, such as those listed herein

as examples within the legal field, and to classify information within those topics

as belonging to one or more types, where those types are the same or

substantially the same or similar across all or most of the topics. For example, in

a system for providing legal information using the topic list set out above, the

types or classes "administrative action," "current rulemaking," "news," "recent

cases," and "legislative alert" have been found to be widely applicable. In some

embodiments the use of such widely applicable types or classes can assist the

processing and accessing of information. Information can also be broken down

according to, and assigned identifiers as belonging to, one or more layers of

subtopics, such topic "property" and subtopics "real estate," "ownership," and

"deed of trust." Designation of topics, subtopics, and types or classes may be

according to an index tree or other scheme provided, or agreed to, by provider

101(See Kemp Page 5 Paragraph 0042). Therefore it would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include

Chu's teaching of a plurality of sources of KID that was segregated KID into

personal and professional levels of logical partitions disclosed by Kemp. Doing

so would provide a means for effectively accessing and storing KID on different

levels/subset.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's

disclosure.

Chu discloses a computer implemented knowledge repository interface system and

method in US Patent No. 20030065663 A1.

Kemp discloses an electronic management and distribution of legal information in US

Patent No. 20040024775 A1.

Kadoma-shi discloses a group forming system, group forming apparatus, group

forming method, program, and medium EP 1 209599 A2

Bowman discloses clean up of orphaned server contexts in US Patent No. 6496850

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Thomas L. Adams whose telephone number is 571-272-

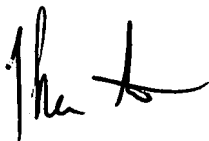2103. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri, 7:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Frantz Coby can be reached on 571-272-2600. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

August 27, 2007

Thomas L. Adams

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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER